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PRESIDENT VIOLA NOT TO STEP DOWN VOLUNTARILY

PY270317 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Aug 81 p 14

[Text] In an interview with TV Globo, Argentine President Roberto Viola stated that he will not voluntarily leave the leadership of the government. Part of the interview was distributed yesterday by the Presidential Press and Information Secretariat.

[Question] The Argentine economic situation is not good. Could this lead to an overall change?

[Answer] "Are you, gentlemen, trying to convey the idea that I might step down from the government? No. If you think such a possibility exists you do not know me."

The president then recognized that the country is facing great difficulties, but he added that the difficulties are always overcome when they are faced with decision.

According to Viola, Argentina is facing "complex economic difficulties, but they are eminently the result of the current situation." Then he added:

"We feel that Argentina, with sufficient energy and food resources; with an intellectual capable population; without any racial or religious problem; and having achieved, as we believe, an appropriate political maturity, is in a position of totally overcoming its problems."

Regarding the reopening of Congress, Viola stated that it will take place "when the deputies and senators are elected," and added that he cannot give further details because he himself is not certain when it will take place.

FOREIGN MINISTER CAMILION GRANTS INTERVIEW

PY272313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1345 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM)--Before embarking for the United States tomorrow to talk with Secretary of State Alexander Haig about the state of relations between Washington and Buenos Aires, Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion affirmed that relations with the United States have a special priority in Argentina's foreign policy.

Camilion said that with the coming to power of the Reagan administration, Argentina's relations with the White House and the U.S. executive branch have improved considerably.

In a long interview carried in today's issue of CLARIN, Minister Camilion gave the government's views on bilateral relations, nuclear policy, the Central American situation, and the shipment of troops to Sinai.

The foreign minister noted that the Reagan administration's views have two important aspects: one aspect is taking cognizance of Argentina's existence and significance in Latin America; and the other aspect has to do with setting relations on the state-to-state level, disregarding circumstantial considerations such as the existing type of government, for instance--something that other countries usually don't do. These two aspects are very important and constitute a political asset to be exploited.

Regarding the most visible signs of this new U.S. policy toward Latin America, and toward Argentina in particular, Camilion said that the signs can be seen in all Latin America; and regarding Argentina, he recalled the Reagan administration proposal to lift the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment (arms sales embargo), because the amendment was unjust discrimination which was politically and morally uncomfortable for Argentina.

Camilion said that he wanted to point out that the current U.S. administration was putting emphasis on some Latin American countries which can be influential in the evolution of the whole area.

As for human rights, Camilion said that it would be a great mistake to believe that the Reagan administration has switched emphasis on the human rights question. The difference lies on the fact that the Republican administration understood that the scheme of the prior administration had an interventionist element to it. Camilion stressed that a policy of defense of human rights is one thing, and the policy of intervening in internal affairs of other countries is something else.

In reference to nuclear policy, Camilion said that interesting prospects for cooperation between the United States and Argentina may develop, but they are still to be analyzed.

As for the adverse balance of trade with the United States and whether there is a possibility for a gradual reversal, Camilion said that these are not matters for political decisions.

Talking about sending Argentine troops to the Sinai, Camilion said that he thought his trip to the United States was an excellent opportunity to gather additional information so that the Argentine decision can be sufficiently pondered and analyzed.

Regarding the Central American situation, Camilion denied having any information about a memorandum of the State Department on a mini-Marshall Plan for Central America with the possible participation of Argentina He noted, however, that if the possibility of a concerted cooperation of Latin American or non-Latin American countries with Central America is ever brought up, Argentina would be willing to listen about such ideas because, among other reasons, our country understands that the military response to terrorism and subversion in that region is only part of the problem, and that a general orientation toward political, social and economic development is quite relevant.

CNEA CHIEF ON ABILITY TO MAKE ATOMIC BOMB

PY272308 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--The president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) tacitly admitted that Argentina could make an atomic bomb, but said at a press conference Tuesday that "science and nuclear technology are one and the same thing, and application is a political decision. That is, if the country is threatened by an nuclear attack from abroad, well--the decision is obvious." However, the possibility of this happening is remote, he added, as "we live on a continent privileged to be free of nuclear armaments, and we should keep it that way."

The CNEA president made the statements at a press conference at which he stressed the commission's need for a bigger budget.

Inflation and the recent devaluations have reduced CNEA's buying capacity by about 50 percent, he said, and in order to carry out the objectives set at the beginning of this year, extra money is needed.

If more money is not forthcoming, CNEA's priorities will be the nuclear power station in Cordoba and the heavy water plant in Neuquen, he said. He stressed the importance of the heavy water plant, which he called "a very significant achievement toward gaining nuclear self-sufficiency."

BERNAL COMMENTS ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

Appeals to Nation on Austerity

PY270400 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Speaking in the name of the government junta, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira has made an appeal to the Bolivian people to meet their obligations without any kind of conditions, adding that no news taxes have been established by the new economic measures which, on the contrary, will decrease public expenditures.

[Begin Bernal recording] Thus, based on a careful study of the factors that have influenced the present situation, and trying not to affect the people's economy or create dangerous disarrangements, the government has taken initial measures. These initial measures will allow for the adoption of other basic measures whose implementation, we are sure, will again open the path to development for us and through which the entire population will be able to achieve the standard of welfare that has been beyond its reach so far. [end recording]

Speaking over the radio and television network, the high national authority remarked that the difficulties that the country is contending with are not faced exclusively by Bolivia, and he recalled that other nations have endured food problems and even more serious hardships. He referred to several aspects which play a negative role in the manufacture and export of traditional products.

[Begin Bernal recording] In the face of such a worrisome situation, the armed forces government considers as its duty the fulfillment of immediate goals for achieving political, social and administrative stability, in addition to the nation's permanent goals. Therefore, the government has decided to implement an emergency plan through the application of the measures included in the approved dispositions. We want to stress that these are not drastic measures that could impair the people's economy. The armed forces government concentrates its efforts on finding solutions aimed at improving the national financial situation and at lightening the people's needs. [end recording]

In the speech to the nation, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira gave assurances that the measures taken are in no way drastic and that they cannot impair the people's economy.

[Begin Bernal recording] No new taxes are established, but a readjustment of some tax systems in areas is being undertaken. Public expenditures are rationalized through the application of strict austerity measures which, we are sure, will deserve the full support of public opinion. The necessary cuts will not affect the normal performance of government mechanisms. [end recording]

He also said that this austerity is not theoretical and that the government's action will continue, in order to show that this is not a case of mere statements. He stressed that we Bolivians should not worry about problems that can be solved, and he mentioned as an example the case of other nations which had to endure more serious hardships.

[Begin Bernal recording] If other countries have overcome worse hardships than the ones that we must endure now, why should Bolivia continue worrying about problems that can be solved with a strict sense of responsibility? Upon the enforcement of the economic measures, which do not affect the people's economy, the Junta of Commanders asks all Bolivians and all those who have the privilege to live in this fatherland, to meet their obligations without any kind of conditions. The government demands, above all, that attitudes based on groups or individuals' interests be left aside, and it asks all Bolivians to unite in order to overcome this difficult situation. [end recording]

Discusses Banzer, Junta Rule

PY271931 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The Junta of Commanders will remain in power the shortest time possible. This was announced by Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, who also pointed out that during the meeting held with former President Hugo Banzer Suarez it was agreed that there is the best of intentions to solve the problems the country is experiencing.

After reading his speech to the nation, President Waldo Bernal Pereira pointed out that during the meeting held with General Banzer Suarez they analyzed the socioeconomic and political situation of Bolivia.

[Begin Bernal recording] It was a very cordial meeting. We analyzed the socioeconomic and political situation of the country; and General Banzer, who has been living abroad during the past few months, gave us an idea of the image of Bolivia abroad and the concerns abroad about Bolivia. Our image has obviously deteriorated as a result of the activities of the extremist opposition. But we agreed that we all have the best of intentions for finding the solution to the problems which the country is experiencing. [end recording]

Regarding the appointment of a president, Gen Waldo Bernal stated that there is a contradiction in the interpretation of his previous statements. Let us hear what he has to say about this.

[Begin Bernal recording] There is a contradiction in the interpretation of my statements. I believe that PRESENCIA carries the most accurate transcription of my statements in Cochabamba. In fact, I was asked what I thought about the current of opinions in Bolivia regarding the appointment of president. In this regard I stated that this subject is constantly being analyzed by the Junta of Commanders in order to try and interpret the different currents of opinion in the country; thus, we have not disagreed as was stated in the headline of one newspaper. [end recording]

When he was asked about the possibility of the state of siege being lifted, he said that was something for the interior minister to take care of.

[Begin Bernal recording] The interior minister is in charge of analyzing the entire situation. In any case, one of the responsibilities which the government of the Junta of Commanders has within its priority objectives is to seek the unity of Bolivians and also to protect the country's stability. We believe that the state of siege should continue in force so long as an exhaustive study on the matter has not been carried out in case some situation might arise to jeopardize this stability. This, therefore, would be the situation. [end recording]

During the cordial meeting held with journalists accredited at Government House he referred to the situation of his government.

[Begin Bernal recording] We have (?established) a government which is termed as one of historical transition because what we seek is precisely to achieve those priority objectives to which I have just referred such as the unity of Bolivians, stability and trying to pull out of this economic crisis which we are experiencing. This is being demonstrated through the measures being adopted today. Therefore, as we have stated from the beginning, we wish to remain in power the shortest time possible--when the conditions to achieve these objectives have been established--but we cannot give any definite date. [end recording]

HUGO BANZER SAYS HE WOULD ACCEPT PRESIDENCY

PY271304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0208 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 26 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Former Bolivian President Gen Hugo Banzer admitted here tonight that he would again accept the Presidency of his country if the armed forces wanted him again to assume that duty in an attempt to solve the political and socioeconomic crisis the country has been experiencing.

Banzer made the above statement after a meeting he held with the three presidents of Bolivia, who are also the members of the Junta of Commanders, to whom he made a number of proposals which were "well received."

Banzer noted that at the meeting he had said that the national economic crisis "has reached alarming levels" and that it is "having a painful impact on Bolivian homes." He added that Bolivia's dependence and underdevelopment will not allow it to seek solutions which would exclude international cooperation.

He noted that the "institutional crisis, immorality and mismanagement have deteriorated the country's image." He said that the following "guiding rules must be observed to restore the country's respectability: honesty; political and social stability; the steady implementation of serious, responsible policies; administrative efficiency; and compliance with the commitments assumed by the government."

He said that to set up a government "with shared presidential powers..." does not seem to be in keeping with the objective of guiding the citizenry toward a path of convergence which "in the long term" may culminate in a democratic system.

In his opinion, personal interests--which in no way will contribute to restoring order, peace and progress--must be put aside.

He said that all Bolivians should also forget offenses and start working together to take the country out of this crisis.

Asked whether he would agree to be the president of Bolivia, he said that as a soldier of the armed forces "I will perform any function that is entrusted to me." He added: "If the armed forces asked me, I would accept their decision; but I am not after that position because as a man I have achieved self-fulfillment both from the civilian and military standpoint."

He stated that the armed forces must seek "civilian support as soon as possible and gradually withdraw from the government, while a truly Bolivian model of democracy is studied." He added that that model must be given the consideration of the people and, once approved, be implemented "gradually."

He said he did not believe it necessary to set up an iron-handed government but one with a firm hand, and expressed his hope that Bolivia may achieve a political solution "before too long."

He made it clear that having met with the Junta of Commanders does not mean having committed himself to the present government because "I am permanently committed to the Bolivian people and armed forces."

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0420 GMT on 27 August adds the following:

["Asked about the best solution to the political crisis the country has been experiencing, Banzer declined to make any proposal claiming that this would perhaps further the state of destabilization.

["He expressed his belief that the recess of political parties must be ended because the latter and union organizations could contribute to promoting a new reunification process among all Bolivians.]

["He also said that the curfew, along with other unnecessary repressive measures (radio newscast network, decrees creating military zones) must be lifted.

["He noted that, in his opinion, the armed forces have waged an effective struggle against the drug traffic but unfortunately this was not understood by those countries, such as the United States, where cocaine is consumed.

["This battle should not be waged by Bolivia alone, he said, but also by the U.S. Government, whether it maintains relations with Bolivia or not.

["On the same subject, he said that Washington's recognition of the La Paz government does not depend solely on President Ronald Reagan but also on the Senate and the U.S. people."]

NATUSCH COMMENTS ON HIS ACCORD WITH JUNTA

PY272121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1751 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Former Bolivian President Alberto Natusch Busch today described the transfer of power to the military junta which is now ruling the country as a truce designed to solve Bolivian problems through dialogue and moderation.

Natusch Busch today released a document in view of reports which, in his opinion, were casting doubt over his conciliatory attitude toward the junta when he and the movement that broke out in Santa Cruz on 3 August agreed to surrender.

Natusch said that those who are talking about defeat or surrender in referring to the results of the rebellious movement are trying to discredit him with their biased explanations.

He said that the transfer of power from General Garcia Meza to the junta was a truce designed to find a solution through dialogue and moderation. He noted that the triumvirate vowed to respect the constitution, gave guarantees to cililians and amnesty to all punished military officers--who were either persecuted or in exile--by reinstating them to the institution.

Reaffirming his satisfaction for having saved many lives from hatred and destruction, he said: It was not our intention to replace one dictator with another but to change the style and goals of the government.

Natusch also mentioned an alleged commitment by the junta to elect a new president at a meeting of commanders of large and small units.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON ELECTIONS, DPRK MEETING

PY271610 Paris AFP in Spanish 2158 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 22 Aug (AFP)--The Junta of Commanders of the Bolivian Government will call elections when the conditions are suitable, Agriculture Minister Julio Molina announced here today as he passed through on his way to North Korea.

Molina, one of the civilians included in the cabinet of ministers, emphasized optimistically that the public as well as the Bolivian Armed Forces are democrats and institutionalists.

In reference to the agricultural conference of the nonaligned countries to be held in North Korea during 26-31 August, he stated that topics dealing with increasing food production would certainly be broached.

Referring to the struggle against the coca traffic, he indicated that Bolivia is enforcing a program of substituting food crops for coca.

However, he said that the success of that program depended on the assistance which international organizations might lend to Bolivia, since this program is jeopardized by the lack of relations with the United States.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES

PY271504 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The government of the Junta of Commanders has put in force four legal economic measures which mark the initiation of a process designed to achieve the country's financial recovery, the ministers of planning and coordination and finance have reported.

The first measure, which deals with banking activities, requires that all private banks convert into Bolivian currency any surplus foreign currency assets they might have by 31 July.

The second measure cancels interests and fines stemming from house rental, antichretic contracts and other forms of real estate exploitation taxable under a combined scale.

New ceilings will also be established in the budget for the reallocation of funds to be disbursed by the national treasury in order to conform to the government's provisions.

Another measure establishes the absolute prohibition on increasing wages, salaries or any other remuneration to public workers, whether of the central government, decentralized or local organizations. No financing will be used for this purpose and public workers' salaries will remain unchanged.

The above is a summary of the four measures adopted at the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday night.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEMOS COMMENTS ON VARIOUS TOPICS

Returns From Caribbean

PA271735 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 25 Aug (AFP)—The integration of the Andean Pact and CARICOM was suggested during the discussions of Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds with the chiefs of state of Dominica, St Lucia, Barbados, Guyana and Curacao, it was revealed here today.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry said these governments showed great interest in the unification of the two economic markets which will allow a speedier economic development to the member nations.

During his tour, which was conducted within the framework of Colombia's rapprochement policy toward the Caribbean nations, Lemos Simmonds signed bilateral agreements with each country for technical and scientific assistance and the exchange of agricultural and manufactured products.

In Dominica, an independent state and member of the Commonwealth, the Colombian foreign minister met with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, with whom he signed a technical cooperation agreement and a joint statement.

The statement confirmed the principles of adhering to international law and, in particular, to the inviolability of international agreements. The two officials also expressed their rejection of foreign intervention in the Caribbean "either through its traditional manifestations or through the new practices observed in the area."

Lemos Simmonds said Colombia offered Dominica training facilities through the National Apprenticeship Service (SENA) and the Advanced School for Public Administration (ESAP).

In St Lucia, the foreign minister met with Prime Minister Winston Cenac and his colleague, Peter Josie. There, he signed a technical and scientific cooperation agreement, which established the promotion and start of technological programs and an agreement on economic development priorities.

In addition, a joint statement was signed noting Colombia's interest in the strengthening of CARICOM as an indispensable instrument for the integration and development of the nations of the area.

St Lucia presently imports most of its foodstuffs and manufactured goods; therefore, there are favorable prospects for the sale of Colombian beef, vegetables, rice, and textiles—especially those used for the manufacture of jeans and other closing products.

In Barbados, Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds met with Prime Minister John Adams, with whom he analyzed the political situation in the Caribbean and discussed points that could serve as the basis for cooperation between the two countries. These mainly involved tourism, which next to sugar, is the biggest industry of the island; air transportation; and the cooperation between the Andean Group and CARICOM.

In Guyana, the Colombian foreign minister signed two cooperation agreements, one on Amazonic assistance, in which the Treaty of Brasilia of 1978 and the Declaration of Belem of 1980 were taken as the basis for discussion.

The agreement noted that Colombia and Guyana will make every effort to carry out the harmonious development of their Amazonic territories, particularly concerning environmental protection.

They agreed to use and promote the water resources of the Amazonic rivers and to cooperate in the study of the area's hydroelectric potential. The health services in the Amazonic territories will be promoted as well as the development of infrastructure programs, agriculture, fishery, reforestation, mining, commerce and education.

Finally, in Curacao, the Colombian Government official discussed political problems of the Caribbean, the supply of fuel by the Antilles to Colombia, and the shipment of foodstuffs and manufactured goods from this country to that region.

The foreign minister was received by Minister President Domenico Martina, the director of international relations of the Netherlands Antilles; and other officials.

During his talks with these countries, Lemos Simmonds placed at their disposal the Colombian fishing fleet and the new drydock of the Colombian Navy shipyard in Cartagena.

On Cays, Cuba, Sinai Force

PA280234 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0449 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 26 Aug (EFE)--Colombia today reiterated its sovereignty over the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia and over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays in the Caribbean Sea.

Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said at the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Commission that no country can claim rights over those territories. He said this in response to claims of sovereignty over those islands and cays that Nicaragua has made.

The Nicaraguan Government says that the treaties signed by the two nations [the United States and Colombia] have no legal value, but Colombia has rejected the Nicaraguan thesis. The treaties awarded the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia to Colombia, which in turn gave up the rights it obtained in Nicaragua during the Spanish colonial period.

Minister Lemos Simmonds also talked in favor of suspending relations with Cuba early this year, indicating that there was evidence of the Cuban Government's intervention in Colombia's internal affairs. He said that members of the 19 April Movement, M-19, were trained in Cuba and then came to Colombia to try to destabilize the democratic institutions.

Minister Lemos Simmonds also officially announced that a Colombian Army battalion will join the peace force that Israel, Egypt and the United States will station in the Siani to maintain peace between Israel and Egypt.

The international troops that will be stationed in the zone have nothing to do with the United Nations, but represent the initiative of the countries that signed the Camp David agreements.

The Colombian troops will be financed by the Colombian Government and will receive only material support.

On U.S. Recognition of Treaty

PA280228 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian Government confirmed here today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has signed the law that approves the treaty recognizing Colombia's sovereignty over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays.

The Colombian foreign minister said that the Vasquez-Saccio Treaty signed in 1962 was unanimously approved by the U.S. Senate about a month ago. The minister said that the ratification and exchange of the respective instruments between Colombia and the United States will occur when President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds return from their forthcoming visit to Brazil.

Turbay Ayala and Lemos Simmonds will leave for Brazil on 30 August and will return on 6 September. He said that the treaty remained under study at the U.S. Senate for 10 years and that it was ratified in July, after a long period of uncertainty as to its fate.

With the exchange of the ratification instruments, the treaty comes into legal effect, the foreign minister added.

ARMY GENERAL LINKS COMMUNIST PARTY, FARC

PA272336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1758 GMT 26 Aug 81

[By Francisco Tulande]

[Text] Bogota, 26 Aug (LATIN REUTER)--A high-ranking army officer confirmed his charge today that that the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] promotes subversion in Colombia.

Brig Gen Bernardo Lema Henao, deputy commander of the army, said that "the persons really responsible for bloodshed are not on the battlefield. They are in Bogota, protected by impunity," according to a report published by the weekly CROMOS in Bogota.

Lema directly referred to Gilberto Vieira, PCC secretary general for over 30 years, as a promoter "of a form of struggle that extorts, abducts and assassinates under the banner of Marxism-Leninism."

Nine months away from the presidential elections, Colombia appears to be shaken by a wave of violence in which several guerrilla groups are fighting against President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's government.

Manuel Cepeda, PCC Central Committee member, rejected Lema's charge today, saying: " A campaign is afoot to disparage Colombia's communist movement through tricks and slander."

In his report, General Lema quotes Viera's words during a Communist Party plenum in 1971 in Bogota, when he said: "My guerrilla movement of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] has existed and developed with extraordinary determination during these years, confronting difficult conditions created not by the power of the enemy but by certain transitory changes in the national political situation."

The Moscow-leaning FARC have been mentioned several times as the armed fist of the PCC, although communist leaders have denied the assertion.

"Why did Viera present a report on the Colombian guerrilla movement if he has nothing to do with subversion?" General Lema asked during the CROMOS interview.

The first accusations of the alleged link between the PCC and FARC were made by Lema and were reasserted by Army Commander Maj Gen Fernando Landazabal in July, when FARC guerrillas ambushed a military patrol and killed 12 soldiers in Florencia, some 700 km southeast of Bogota.

In his interview with CROMOS, Lema said that in a pamphlet seized from guerrillas captured 2 months ago in the jungle regions of Caqueta there is information that establishes a direct link between FARC and the [passage indistinct].

COLOMBIAN ENVOY ON REPORT OF GUERRILLA ATTACK

PA271323 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0313 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Quito, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The Colombian ambassador to Quito today said that his government "has not established" that the attack on an Ecuadorean military detachment on Sunday was perpetrated by "Colombian guerrillas" as was stated by the Ecuadorean Government.

The Colombian diplomat, Jose Maria de Guzman, was interviewed today in Quito and he underscored that "the only place where these facts are reported is in a communique from the Ecuadorean Ministry of Defense."

The Ecuadorean military detachment "Bermeja," located in the northeastern section of the country near the Colombian border, was attacked early Sunday morning. The official communique placed the responsibility for the action on "Colombian guerrillas, [words indistinct]."

The Colombian Army intensified its patrolling of the border area with Ecuador, using completely mechanized units headquartered in the Colombian border town of Ipiales. Guzman said that his government "has offered the collaboration of the Colombian Armed Forces to establish the necessary coordinations for an investigation that will determine the truth of the events."

He stressed that "the armed forces of the countries have taken all the necessary measures of coordination to exchange information." He said that the government of Bogota would send an investigating commission to the site of the incident.

CEPE GENERAL MANAGER SAYS OIL PRICES UNCERTAIN

PA270222 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] It is extremely hard to predict if the price of Ecuadorean crude will improve in the next months. This will certainly affect the nation's budget; therefore, we must bear this in mind when planning the 1982 nation's budget. These remarks were made by Jorge Pareja Cucalon, Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation--CEPE--general manager, during an interview with one of our reporters:

[Begin recording] [Question] Is there any possibility that oil prices will improve?

[Answer] I do not know. So far, we have been able to maintain the price at $32.50 throughout August. It is hard to say what will happen next or in the near future. It depends on so many things: what Saudi Arabia will do regarding production, what [words indistinct] will in October, what the consuming countries [words indistinct], on a political crisis. In any case, I firmly believe we ought to give it serious thought. We hope that prices will not take a big leap.

[Question] Is this going to affect the nation's budget?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. We have to start planning the budget based on what we have and not on what we would like to have. [end recording]

Further on, Pareja Cucalon, CEPE general manager, announced that he will be leaving for South Korea at the end of the month to negotiate more contracts for oil sales. Ecuador's clients include the United States, Uruguay, Japan and South Korea.

Pareja Cucalon also said that when he went to brazil, Ecuador had 4 million barrels in storage in Bonaire, but that 1.3 million barrels have already been sold and 2 million more will soon be sold, substantially reducing the stock in storage on that Caribbean island.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON MEETINGS

PY272103 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Aug (AFP)--At the end of a meeting he held today with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said that the United States and Paraguay share similar points of view on many international issues and on the present situation in Latin America.

After stating that Cuba is an enemy of Latin America, Nogues noted that during his meeting with Secretary of State Haig, they reviewed the present situation in Latin America and Central America, an area--he said--that is experiencing a crisis masterminded by Cuba.

Asked whether Haig agrees with him that Cuba is an enemy of Latin America, Foreign Minister Nogues said: I felt quite pleased in finding that we share similar points of view on those issues that are of great importance to us.

He denied, however, that they discussed the need to increase military aid to the Salvadoran Government in order to combat guerrilla activity or the eventual sending of troops to El Salvador by Latin American countries.

About the crisis in Central America, Nogues noted that any area that is experiencing disorders is a matter of concern.

Nogues added that Paraguay grants great importance to the United States and to the government presided over by Ronald Reagan. Nogues held a 1-hour meeting with Haig on the seventh floor of the State Department and later he held another lengthy meeting with Gen Vernon Walters (ret), special adviser to the secretary of state.

Nogues noted that this is the first time in many years that Washington has issued an official invitation to a Paraguayan foreign minister, adding that this is the first time that he has made an official visit to Washington since he assumed his duties as foreign minister 5 years ago.

He added that General Walters is an old friend of Paraguay and he noted that both Walters and Haig himself thought very highly of President (Alfredo) Stroessner.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, the Paraguayan foreign minister will hold a meeting at the OAS with OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila and at the State Department with the assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Thomas Enders.

It was noted that the Reagan administration modified President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy to improve the deteriorated U.S. relations with countries like Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

State Department sources have noted that at present there are no conflicts in U.S.-Paraguayan relations but certain sources noted that the human rights situation in Paraguay "is still a matter of concern."

Nogues arrived in Washington yesterday and he started his official activities today. He will return to his country on Friday.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS COMPLAINTS TO ANDEAN PACT

PY271843 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Lima 13 Aug (AFP)--Peru has withdrawn its objections to the Andean Pact, President Fernando Belaunde announced here today.

Moreover, he expressed his conviction that the Cartagena Pact would maintain its cohesiveness in order to carry out the integration mission for which it was created.

The chief of state noted the new position of his government at the end of the third meeting of comptrollers of the Andean countries at the site of the accord.

He added that had there been any doubt in respect to decision 24 and its amendments--concerning the treatment of foreign capital--it has already been cleared up.

All doubt has now been dispelled and Peru today has no observations to make, the chief of state added.

He emphasized that this means that Peru has redoubled its conviction that cohesion within the Andean Group must continue in order to be able to carry its high mission to completion.

After recalling that negotiations on the subregional treaty began during his first administration, he said that Peru feels that the Andean nations could make their voice heard better if it were united in an integrated bloc.

After saying that the Andean Group constitutes perhaps the most stimulating example for the nations that have not been able to triumph over underdevelopment, he continued:

In order to achieve the functional efficiency of the pact it is necessary for the member countries to make their policies uniform, not only on tariffs and customs, but also tax, fiscal, labor and monetary policies.

The Peruvian minister of industry, tourism and integration, Roberto Persivale, stated on his part that his country has clarified its position, which would consolidate the pact.

He added that perhaps tomorrow the Lima government will issue a new statement on the material which President Belaunde had spoken about.

He revealed that the foreign minister, the economy minister and industry minister decided on the policy to follow in this area after examining the positive and negative aspects of the pact agreements.

Finally, the coordinator of the board of the pact, Jose de la Puente, gave congratulations for the presidential announcement, emphasizing its extreme importance for the progress of the subregional pact.

This decision by the Peruvian Government, he concluded, brings the sought-after harmonization in the treatment of foreign capital.

The Lima regime had announced various times its intention to seek an overall restructuring of the Andean Pact, including its governing organs.

It had explained that its decisions or laws, especially on foreign capital, ought to be radically reformed in order to facilitate foreign investments.

ALVAREZ CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SINAI FORCE

FY272006 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1752 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The Uruguayan president-designate, Gen (ret) Gregorio Alvarez, today confirmed that Uruguay is ready to join the multinational peace force which will be stationed in the Sinai in 1982 to oversee Israel's withdrawal from the territory it is currently occupying in this peninsula.

Alvarez, who will take over as president next Tuesday, sent a letter to U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick stating that the government's decision falls within the framework of Uruguay's desire to play a leading international role in the unwavering quest for peace for all nations.

In his message, Alvarez also indicated that the decision is in keeping with our traditional behavior as an independent country.

Thus, Alvarez answered Kirkpatrick's note congratulating him for his appointment as president and expressing satisfaction over Uruguay's decision to participate with its troops in the multinational peace force.

Kirkpatrick had described the decision as courageous and farsighted, which would substantially contribute to the maintenance of peace in the Middle East the world as a whole.

Speaking about a meeting held with Kirkpatrick at the beginning of August, Alvarez stated that the ideas exchanged during this meeting were an example of straightforward diplomacy which "I am sure will help the rapprochement between our peoples, taking into account that we share basic interests."

A few days ago the Uruguayan Government had ordered the appropriate government organizations to negotiate with the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. Governments--signatories of the Camp David accords--the terms under which Uruguay will participate in the multinational peace force.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE, FISHING DEBTS--Future Agriculture and Fishing Minister Carlos Mattos Moglia estimated that the debt of this sector amounts to $900 million and stated that this subject is being studied at the highest level in order to try and find a solution to the problem. [Excerpt] [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 81]

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH HONDURAN PRESIDENT

PA271933 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Joint declaration signed in Caracas by Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins on 26 August 1981; read by announcer--broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...Business and labor organization officially visited Venezuela on 24, 25 and 26 August. The Honduran president and his party were warmly welcomed due to the friendship between the two countries and the cooperation between the two governments.

The talks between Presidents Policarpo Paz Garcia and Luis Herrera Campins were held in a climate of understanding and friendship. They discussed bilateral and international matters affecting the two countries, especially the present situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

The two presidents agreed to channel their countries' nationalistic sentiment toward concrete goals of positive action so that their countries can determine their own destinies. They agreed that the exercise of ideological pluralism and social justice helps to consolidate political, social and cultural sovereignty.

They reiterate their support of the principles of the UN Charter and they express their firm support for peaceful solutions of conflicts between states. They express their support for the strengthening of the OAS as the ideal instrument for promoting dialogue and cooperation among the continent's nations.

They state that democracy is the most adequate system for the individual and that it contributes toward the fulfillment of his political, social and economic aspirations. They agreed to support the processes of establishing freedom and democracy on the continent.

The Venezuelan president stressed the special significance of the Honduran situation, which guided by its government's firm determination, is seeking the creation of an authentic democratic and representative system of government. This will be done through general elections to be held in November.

The Honduran president expressed satisfaction over the Venezuelan president's praise for the electoral process being conducted in Honduras which will end with the election of executive officals.

They reaffirmed the importance and respect for human rights and expressed their determination to maintain and promote the exercise of man's basic rights.

On analyzing the present political, social and economic situation in Central America and the Caribbean, they agreed on the seriousness of the situation and expressed their support for political stability in the area, under democracy and social justice.

They agreed to make joint efforts to prevent the area's problems from leading to interventions by or confrontations with parties outside the area.

They analyzed the recent foreign ministers meeting in Tegucigalpa. The Venezuelan president congratulated the Honduran president for the success of the meeting and praised the Central American countries which, with an admirable integrationist spirit, designed a program of joint action for the defense and revitalizing of their economies, as established in the Tegucigalpa declaration. In this way they are helping the area's countries which are presently suffering from serious problems.

The Honduran president, on expressing his sincere thanks to the Venezuelan president for his praise of the Tegucigalpa declaration, expressed the wish that the Venezuelan president will be the bearer of the message, spirit and goal of the Tegucigalpa declaration at the meeting of heads of state to be held in Cancun, Mexico in October. The Venezuelan president said he was pleased to have this honor.

Convinced of the importance that raw materials for export have for the economies of developing countries, they agreed to continue efforts to seek fair and profitable prices, as well as sure and stable markets.

They agreed that the program of energy cooperation for Central American and Caribbean countries proves the importance of solidary cooperation to help overcome the unfairness of present economic relations, and offers a firm and determined support for the area's countries to advance toward economic and social progress in a climate of peace and freedom. They stressed that the strengthening of dialogue among countries in the area can help Latin America play a role in world affairs befitting its importance.

They reiterated their conviction that the countries of the continent can achieve common goals of progress for their peoples only through joint and solidary action. In this regard, they reaffirmed their support of their governments for the strengthening of Latin American integration processes. They emphasized the Andean Group's positive role and the need to reactivate Central American integration programs.

The presidents expressed their concern over the worsening international economic situation and called on all countries to cooperate in obtaining just international economic relations to ensure a social and economic development for the benefit of all, especially developing countries.

They reaffirmed their determination to make all efforts necessary to start, without delay, talks at the United Nations on international economic development. They expressed their concern that some industrialized countries have remained obstructive and have hindered the start of those talks.

They express their conviction that the next international meeting of heads of state on cooperation and development at Cancun in October should become an effort for the good development and successful completion of talks at the United Nations, which represents the international community.

They expressed their conviction on the need to bolster economic cooperation among developing countries as a solidary reply to meet the international problems that they are facing. They were very emphatic, however, in pointing out that South-South cooperation in no way frees the industrialized nations of obligations and imperatives that international social justices imposes on them.

Referring to the summit meeting on economic cooperation among developing countries held in Caracas, they expressed their great satisfaction over the results obtained. They confirmed their common determination to actively contribute to the implementation of the Caracas program of action.

They agreed to adopt measures to strengthen bilateral relations in several sectors, especially trade relations. They agreed that it would be advisable to increase the purchase of Honduran products. They also agreed to intensify cultural, technological, and scientific cooperation.

The Honduran president presented the Venezuelan president with a memorandum on several important projects for Honduras. The Venezuelan president ratified his government's willingness to give financial aid for these projects based on funds from the existing economic cooperation agreements between the two countries, from the energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean and from other international cooperation funds.

Financial aid was agreed upon for the growing of black beans; the installation of fuel tanks, which will be supplied by a Venezuelan company; the study and financing of a gasohol plant; and the feasibility study for an interoceanic railroad in Honduras. The costs and terms of these projects will be determined by bilateral technical commissions appointed by the parties. It was also agreed to study conditions for loans for the El Cajon hydroelectric project and to revise disbursements of the loan already granted for the first phase of the Puerto Castilla installations. Other development projects presented by the Honduran Government will be studied by the proper agencies.

President Paz Garcia expressed thanks for the warm welcome during his visit to Venezuela, and on behalf of his wife and party expressed thanks for the attention they received. President Paz Garcia invited President Herrera Campins to visit Honduras. The invitation was gladly accepted.

Signed in Caracas on 26 August 1981: Dr Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela; Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of Honduras

FLOREZ MAKES COURTESY CALL ON ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

PA270445 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Telephone report by Demetrio Romero Wong]

[Text] During Commander Florencio Florez' courtesy visit to the Legislative Palace this morning he talked with Luis de Leon Arias, the president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and of the National Legislation Council. Florez also spoke with legislators, representatives and constitutents who were visiting De Leon Arias' office.

During the visit Commander Florez spoke of ways to increase the rapprochement between the National Guard and the people's power in order to continue guaranteeing that the ideals of Omar Torrijos Herrera will be upheld.

Commander Florez also expressed the National Guard's affection for the corregimiento representatives and constituents. He said that he would continue taking to the corregimientos the messages that were the objectives of Omar Torrijos Herrera. He also said he would visit the corregimientos, especially those that are in out-of-the-way places.

Dr Luis de Leon Arias pointed out that the corregimiento representatives should take the unity and discipline of the National Guard as an example. In the National Guard there is as much respect for a private as for the commander, and that his role as president of the National Assembly is to fight for unity among the popular forces as the sole goal to guarantee the continuation of the revolutionary process. For this reason the honorable corregimiento representatives, constitutents, and deputy representatives must live up to the democratic heritage that Omar Torrijos Herrera left us. For the Panamanian people, the best proof of this heritage is that the three branches of state--executive, judicial, and legislative--work along with the National Guard in harmonious collaboration, respecting the function and responsibilities assigned to each one by the constitution, Luis de Leon Arias said.

Bidding farewell to De Leon Arias and the others present in his office, Commander Florencio Florez said:

[Begin recording] My visit is one of rapprochement [words indistinct] to you from now on. We have no problems; we follow a line so as not to have any problems. We are doing the same kind of work. The general [Torrijos] was our architect. He started the construction and it is up to all of us to finish his work. Let us go forward! [end recording]

ROK DIPLOMATIC DELEGATION ARRIVES ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT

PA271628 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] A ROK diplomatic delegation arrived this afternoon in our country for the purpose of furthering the existing bonds of friendship between Panama and that country.

The Korean delegation, which is headed by Deputy (Tai Jun-li), will visit President Aristides Royo at 0900 tomorrow and will then go to the legislative palace to exchange opinions with Dr Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly.

At 1500, the Korean group will go to Amador Cemetery to lay a wreath of flowers at the tomb of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION SEEK WAYS TO ACHIEVE UNITY

FL270138 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Following a meeting between government representatives and the leader of the opposition, the following joint release was issued this afternoon:

The premier and his colleagues combined to meet with the leader of the opposition and his colleagues in several sessions during the course of the last 2 weeks in search of ways to build national unity. At the beginning of a process which the parties proposed to pursue further in the future, agreement was reached on (?some topics). As had already been announced, the parties agreed to measures toward the [word indistinct] broadcasting by Radio Belize to include political broadcasting and to expand its scope of news coverage.

The parties have also agreed to the appointment of a three-man commission to examine the electoral system in order to (?include) the following principles: One man-one vote, that all qualified persons have a full opportunity to register and vote and that no unqualified person is allowed to register and vote. Measures were also agreed for the parties to scrutinize the operation of the registration system.

The parties also condemned all forms of violence and any violation of human rights and commit themselves to the constitutional and democratic process and to the rule of law. They recognized the need for greater participation by all sectors of the community to promote and maintain peace and progress in Belize. Recognizing that there is disagreement between the parties about the coming of independence and recognizing the need to respect the democratic process, government is proceeding to independence on September 21st, 1981, and the opposition maintains its opposition to independence at this time.

COSTA RICA

CONSIDERABLE BUDGET CUTS SEEN FOR 1982

PA280359 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The 1982 budget will be considerably reduced. Within the plans to solve the economic crisis, the government has decreed that the 1982 budget will be as small as possible. Therefore all ministries and institutions falling within the general financial framework must choose their future programs carefully. The purpose of the reduction is to establish a budget closely related to the country's real needs and to the availability of funds for the coming year.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS BY NEWSMEN

PA280131 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Report on news conference by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense, at the armed forces press office 26 August--Garcia's remarks recorded]

[Text] [Garcia] Gentlemen, once again it is a special honor to be with you. We know your concerns. We know your interest in learning anything we might be able to give you. This meeting is intended precisely for this, to give you our views, our information, so that you can release it to the domestic and international public. Since there are several points in which you are interested, rather than giving them to you, we would prefer that you ask us about those things you'd like to know.

[Announcer] Referring to Perquin, the minister said:

[Garcia] Well, we can analyze it both from a military viewpoint and as a private opinion which, as you can see, varies, depending upon what each person wants to achieve.

Before going into Perquin, we were asked one question: How is it possible for the Salvadoran armed forces to claim that we control Perquin when we were not even in Perquin? We replied that it is not necessary to be physically inside an objective to control it. But we did tell the person that within a few hours we could obtain a military [word indistinct] which occurred less than 48 hours after we said this. The main reason the armed forces had not penetrated the town of Perquin earlier was based on respect for the population, respect for the citizens, who are defenseless and must endure this kind of situation. And that was precisely why we did not enter as quickly as we thought. But just as we said, we were in control militarily, and less than 48 hours after we uttered these words, we were practically in Perquin. This does not mean that everything has been consolidated or that everything has been settled. No. It is a very special fight. As you can understand, our participation is based on an objective of the armed forces: To safeguard the interests of El Salvador.

[Announcer] In regard to the arrival of helicopters, Minister Garcia said:

[Garcia] I can tell you that no helicopters have been downed to date. I can also tell you that our need is not only for four helicopters; we would like to have more, in order to fight under better conditions. But I can confirm that we are indeed receiving additional helicopters. This very morning I saw dispatches that contained a report from Washington on what you have just mentioned, which is true.

[Announcer] As far as prisoners are concerned, the minister said:

[Garcia] Well now, we do not recognize any of them as prisoners. We have some troops who are missing, as far as we are concerned. But it is an indisputable fact that we are not fighting against another army. We are not fighting against another nation, to consider them prisoners of war. For us, some are missing, but they have been coming back. Some National Guardsmen who were allegedly prisoners have already returned to their bases, demonstrating the opposite to be true.

[Announcer] Regarding U.S. military advisers, Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the General Staff, replied:

[Flores Lima] U.S. advisers come for a certain period of time, and when they complete the Pentagon's mission they return to their country, to whatever duty they are assigned. This has been happening since military advisers were assigned to this country and it is not strange that they leave later for this is how things are. The advisers accomplish a mission and other advisers come.

[Announcer] Expanding on the reply, Colonel Garcia referred to priest (Benito Tovar):

[Garcia] Well, the only thing I can think is that it is he who does it. And he has already lied on many occasions. I think this is just one more time. I can emphasize that we are alone in our fight. We have not permitted anyone to come from anywhere to help us in the way that he, who knows he should not lie, alleges. First of all, he cannot prove it. And second, I think it results from the way he operates. That is, all of us here in El Salvador know who this [word indistinct] is.

[Announcer] Regarding the military situation, Colonel Garcia replied:

[Garcia] The armed forces, which are even now waging a battle against this sector, both national and international, are, in terms of their capabilities, performing acceptably. We must distinguish between terrorist actions and military actions, because if action [word indistinct] in terms of economic objectives can be confused with military objectives, we should more clearly establish the difference. Engaging in terrorist activity is not the same thing as fighting militarily. We fight against [word indistinct] but in the purely military sense I can say we hold absolute control over our entire country. This does not mean that at some moment, (?hidden) in the night, they may not (?attack) a town in [word indinstinct]. But this is not a military objective. This is a psychological and propaganda objective.

And its purpose? So it can be said abroad that subversion is strong, that subversion actually exists. I must tell you emphatically that we are in absolute control of our country. But this, I insist, does not mean that we have been able to control the vandalism, the destructive acts, which are not aimed at us, the military, but at the Salvadoran people--such as cutting the power in order to produce the inaction that results from a lack of electrical power for example.

[Announcer] Asked if a state of alert is necessary because of the possible presence of Eden Pastora among terrorist groups in this country, Minister Garcia replied:

[Garcia] I don't think it's necessary to order an alert, since we all know the conditions under which we must act. Neither this gentleman nor any other, in my opinion, calls for a general alert. We are fighting against everyone who strikes at the Salvadoran people, whether nationals or foreigners. We normally analyze situations like this, and no one person can cause us to worry, such as in the situation you describe.

[Announcer] Regarding the offer and the movement of foreign troops to our country, Minister Garcia said:

[Garcia] In addition to the economic and military aid given us by the United States, we receive moral support from the rest of the countries that agree with our stance. However, this goes beyond moral support and extends to the offer of material aid. At this time we feel it is not necessary to accept it. But we will of course consider it should the need arise. In any event, we are thankful for the position of the Argentine Government, because it is no longer an offer of moral support alone but of material aid, for which, I repeat, we are grateful.

There is something you have not asked. It is the main reason for this meeting with you, and allow me to thank you for being here. We are greatly preoccupied with the appearance of these bodies, of which you are aware, in the western part of our country. And we are here, the chief of the General Staff and I, to condemn these actions, which we consider savage and inhuman. An attempt is being made to make propaganda out of these actions. I can tell you that we, as an armed institution and as leaders of the armed forces of El Salvador, condemn them. We condemn those who carry them out, whoever they may be. As we have said many times that the armed forces and its members have no commitment to anyone, we consider ourselves truly [word indistinct] from any (?charge) that may be leveled at any institution.

But we will tell you that we condemn these actions, because we feel they go beyond the limits of human feelings. We are against them. And I wish to tell you that we have ordered a thorough investigation, to try to discover the source of this inhuman campaign. At the same time, we ask you, if you have any indications as to its source, please let us know so we can use your information and, as far as possible, give concrete answers to our (?requests). Again we emphasize that we condemn this brutality.

[Announcer] These have been statements by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense and public security of El Salvador.

Further Report

PA272107 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Aug (AFP)--Col Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense and public security minister, last night publicly condemned the beheading of almost 100 persons in the west of the country over the weekend.

In a press conference also attended by Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the General Staff, Garcia expressed appreciation for an offer made by Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, commander in chief of the Argentine Army, last week in which Galtieri offered to send troops to El Salvador. Garcia explained that this is not necessary for the time being, but that "it will be considered if the situation requires it."

The defense minister described the mass killing as "savage" and announced that "we have ordered a thorough investigation to try to discover the source of this inhumane action." "We condemn those responsible for it, whoever they are, because the armed forces have no commitments to anyone and therefore feel that we are truly excluded from any accusation that may be leveled against any institution."

After stressing that the armed forces have complete military control of the country, "although we have not been able to prevent terrorist actions," the defense minister confirmed that the government and army are studying a plan for political reconciliation to be applied at the labor and party level. Although he did not answer a question about the petition from managerial organizations seeking to participate in the government junta, Garcia described as "positive" the symposium that the private sector held in late July in which the Christian Democratic Party government was harshly criticized.

The minister confirmed that the Salvadoran armed forces will receive four new U.S. helicopters in the next few days, although he refused to disclose the present status of the 10 helicopters that were delivered early this year, "because of military security reasons." According to press dispatches from Washington, these helicopters are not operating because seven of them were damaged by the guerrillas.

Colonel Garcia commented that a new delivery of only four helicopters is considerably less than required by the armed forces and revealed that the government is seeking, in efforts with the U.S. administration, to obtain not only more helicopters of that kind but larger ones as well.

The defense minister also admitted that a police staff sergeant, whom he described as a "traitor to the institution, the fatherland and the people," detonated a bomb inside the National Police headquarters in San Salvador 2 weeks ago.

However, he denied that the guerrillas are holding some 30 soldiers captured in Perquin, in the northeast, noting that when the FMLN clandestine radio announced their names and ranks they were in a garrison in San Miguel. "We cannot discuss prisoners of war. There are some soldiers missing in the northern area of Morazan Department. However, if the guerrillas have any of them and want to return them through the International Red Cross, I don't think there is any problem," the minister explained.

Colonel Flores Lima maintained that the foreign supply of arms and ammunition to the rebels is continuing and that this supply now includes the participation of individuals coming from Cuba and Nicaragua, according to reports received by the army.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF RICARDO SOL MEZA

PA280024 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 41

[Excerpts] The release of Ricardo Sol Meza, who was implicated in the deaths of Jose Rodolfo Viera, chairman of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, and of two American lawyers, was ordered by Judge Jose Albino Tinetti, who was appointed by the Supreme Court to hear the habeas corpus plea filed on behalf of the defendant.

The decision to release Sol Meza was handed down by the judge and his secretary to the Fifth Criminal Court of El Salvador, which is hearing the case originally heard by the Fifth Peace Court after examination of the bodies that turned out to be those of Viera and the Americans, Michael Peter Hammer, 35, and Mark David Pearlman, 42.

NEW CLASS GRADUATES FROM FMLN MILITARY SCHOOL

PA271303 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Summary] A second group of companeros graduated yesterday from the (Rafael Antonio Arce Sabla) school and have now joined the ranks of the revolutionary army. Here is a report from our mobile unit:

[Begin relay] A second group graduated Tuesday at the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front's (Rafael Antonio Arce Sabla) school. Commander (Pedro Mendez) presided over the ceremony, which was also attended by other FMLN officers. There was a festive mood at the commencement exercise. Here is Commander (Aquino). Let's ask him what significance this school has for him, as a member of the new army.

[Aquino] It has enormous significance. The school demonstrates to the dictatorship that we are learning here at schools in the liberated areas. We have received political, ideological and military training. I used to be a construction worker. I would like to tell all construction workers to listen to Radio Venceremos to learn about the progress of our people's consolidation and about the victories of our people. I would also like to tell the labor unions to increase their strength, because unions are another weapon against the junta. I would like to tell the workers to join the militia because the FMLN has a place for them. This is everyone's war.

[Announcer] The ceremony is now beginning. Commander (Alvaro), director of the revolutionary military school, has introduced the graduating students and also the new students. After his speech we will have 1 minute of silence in memory of the companeros who fell in battle. The students have given several demonstrations of what they have learned. After that, Commander Jorge Melendez will address the gathering and will administer the oath to the graduating class.

[Melendez] This implies a great responsibility. We are prepared and have more experience. We have succeeded in recovering weapons. We have taken prisoners. We are at school while a war is being waged. This is your school. It is nurtured by the people. The new soldiers, new officers and everything this army needs is going to come from the people. And the people are never divided. "They have been struggling and well [words indistinct] subjected to massacres and have sustained thousands of deaths but have never been discouraged."

[Announcer] Further on, referring to the [hunger] strike by more than 100 political prisoners, Commander Melendez said:

[Melendez] Yesterday we learned that our companeros who are political prisoners--they are no longer prisoners of war, since they no longer are a problem for the enemy, and it is very important that you understand this before taking the oath--those prisoners have gone on a hunger strike at the three main prisons. They are men who fight, and precisely because they fight, they have ended up in prison and have been tortured. They have shown that they still have responsibility toward the struggle of their people and have created another front. The FMLN has four fronts, which everyone knows. But a fifth front has emerged today: the prisons. They have converted the prisons into another trench. [end relay]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADDRESSES MEETING OF RELIGIOUS FIGURES

PA272303 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0205 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta, at installation ceremony of the National Council of Evangelical Pastors at Monte de Los Olivos--live]

[Excerpts] There are major points of agreement between the postulates of the revolution and those of Christianity. These caused the Christians to participate in the liberation struggle.

They have permitted [words indistinct] but above all they have permitted the close link between the people and their revolution. The revolution was neither conceived nor carried out with merely material goals in mind. It was carried out with the goal of liberating the conscience of men. The revolution sought and was able to succeed in the search for this liberation of the conscience of men because it is the most difficult and complex task that we face. This task is surely one in which you can help greatly, as pastors who are identified with the problems of the community, the feelings of the community, and who are daily detecting the resistance in the community toward understanding the process of transformation as something truly liberating.

I tell you that the issue of conscience--I am sure you understand this--is one of the biggest problems we are facing, because the revolution opened the possibilities of achieving this complete change. However, we need time to achieve it. Of course the time can be lessened if those involved in this change encompass all of the people. All of our people must be made aware, in order to accomplish this change. When we speak of our people, we are speaking of the nation as a whole, of what Nicaragua represents. This revolution is determined to reach these goals by walking hand in hand with all of the nation's social, political and economic forces in serving a common interest: love of others. Therefore, we are witnessing a struggle against the selfish conscience inherited from the past, which will not be eradicated quickly.

There must be a change in the attitude of those in this country who are accustomed to having a lot but who, when asked to give a little, respond with the selfish sentiment of the past and refuse. In so doing, they assume attitudes that go against the interest of society. Thye resort to all kinds of reasons to justify this selfish attitude. They use ideological explanations, even saying that the revolution is a threat to religion and that it threatens the possibilities of religious work. They do this because logically they don't have the courage to say that they disagree with the revolution, not because it is affecting freedom of religion--which you know very well is not true--but because they don't understand it and reject it because it demands a little from them, which for them is too much to bear.

If we see that an official is not doing his job right and is making the same mistakes as in the past, we must be alert and put a stop to these vices and attitudes. In this way we will be working for the benefit of the community. We would thus be helping one another to be better, because, as we have said, the revolution does not make conscientious men out of all of us or liberate us from the inheritance of the past. This was a past that weighed on this country for many centuries. The traces left by it are very deep, and selfishness, as one of them, is very hard to eradicate.

Many times one thinks of his individual problems and not of those of the community. Everyone tries to solve his problem by himself and individualistic attitudes appear. One says, "I will solve my own problems," instead of thinking about the problems of the community, which are also the individual's problems. The Sandinist front is boosting the community spirit by organizing the people. The Sandinist front wants the people to organize so that there will be no individual claims for solutions to the people's problems but a community claim, which allows us to look at one another as brothers and companeros instead of separating us, as was the case in the past.

We can still recall how in the past the poor people used to say, "Me first, second and always," as something both normal and correct. Of course this represented the degree of deformation that had been passed from one generation to the other, a result of the inhumane system that was oppressing our people. And logically when someone is only interested in becoming rich, he couldn't care less if the workers are eating badly. All he cares about is if the workers work well and earn little money, so that he can accumulate more wealth. Why so much wealth, we as ? After all, part of it would be more than enough to live well.

However, the greed to see wealth grow and to feel richer, to be a bigger millionaire and capitalist, was one of the values that moved men in the society of the past. These values still exist in many in our present society. We must eradicate these values in order to replace them with new values based on love of others and on the desire to devote oneself to others. For this reason we say that the problem of the conscience of men is a fundamental problem in the changes of the revolution.

We will move forward through the effort of everyone. We trust that we will move on. [Words indistinct] we are very sure that we are going to overcome our economic and spiritual misery. However, we have a very hard and complex battle ahead. We need the joint efforts of all Nicaraguans for this. In this case you, as pastors, can play a very important role in the effort to help create an awareness in men so that they can learn to view problems with a different attitude. This will allow a man to work with enthusiasm even when he has to face great difficulties.

To create awareness is a difficult problem. It is a very difficult problem. Awareness is needed to face difficulties and long and complex situations. Awareness is needed, and if not that then let's say experience is needed. We can see this from the experience we gained within the Sandinist front when we were fighting against the Somoza dictatorship. Companero students, workers and peasants often arrived at guerrilla camps in the mountains, but when they had to live under guerrilla conditions--which meant no certainty that one was going to eat, that one's life was going to be constantly threatened, that one was going to live in the rain day and night, constantly walking--many companeros could not cope with these conditions and left. They did not have sufficient awareness to overcome these conditions.

I would say that the Nicaraguan situation is very similar to the guerrilla movement at that time, because the economic difficulties we are facing are overwhelming and we are going to be rained on for some time by economic difficulties. It is important to make this clear, because it is often felt that Nicaragua is in a state of normalcy, that the revolution has succeeded and that this is a normal country. It is believed that the country is experiencing normal development. However, Nicaragua is undergoing a very difficult situation.

We were explaining yesterday that the economic problem is one of the most serious that can affect a country, because of the grave world economic situation. These are very serious problems that especially affect poorer countries, because the selfish attitude is also present in relations among nations. The richer countries act very selfishly and exploit the poorer ones. This is an unjust situation, a world where rich countries are selfish and exploit poor countries.

How does this affect a small and poor country like ours? It affects us terribly. When we add to this the poor behavior of certain public servants, the situation deteriorates even further. And we must also add the selfishness of those who have a lot and who do not want to give anything or who want to give very little; and the desperate attitude of certain workers, who lack awareness and are exerting pressure incorrectly or are working without any discipline--thus the possibilities of facing the country's economic difficulties are lessened.

This means that we have a gigantic task ahead of us, because we are all involved in this guerrilla movement called Nicaragua. We are all here, whether we like it or not. We are all being affected by this country's difficulties. We are all being affected by the threats this country is suffering and the limitations that affect it. We are all being affected by this. Consequently some complain, others whimper, others protest, others refuse to understand, others try to confuse the people and others try to take advantage of the situation in order to hurt the revolution and destroy it. So what should be done? We must double our efforts to create an awareness in our people. This means we must tell our people that we have to look at our problems responsibly, because they are common problems [words indistinct]. We must act, thinking of others and not of ourselves.

We wish to congratulate you for this great step you have taken, becoming united. This is a very important step, taken at a time when our country and people are demanding unity, but a unity that understands all of the problems and that is willing to act for the benefit of our society and people; not for a particular individual or theoretical interest, but for the sake of our society and people. We need a unity that will allow this guerrilla movement to become stronger, to become more aware, to keep everyone here, enduring the difficulties and facing the limitations and pushing us forward, so that the guerrilla movement will emerge victorious and will reach the goal of achieving complete liberation for the Nicaraguan people.

We have said that there is and will be freedom of religion and respect for the religious beliefs of our people as long as there is Sandinism. [applause] I was telling you that our revolution guarantees this as a right achieved by our people. This is something the revolution guarantees and defends, and we are saying this so that those who are confused by ill-intentioned propaganda, which wants to make the revolution look like it is denying this right, will listen. We are saying this especially for them, the confused.

Therefore, when we refer to the respect our revolution has for the right achieved by our people, we are doing so particularly to explain this to people who may be confused by negative statements that are totally false and that do not promote national unity. It is hard for us to understand that there are Christians or people who call themselves Christians, or (?ministers) who call themselves Christians, who identify with these selfish interests. We think perhaps they are afraid of anything new. Perhaps they trust the old way, even if they see rotten parts in it. Maybe they say, "Well after all, the old way has certain guarantees for us, so let's stay with the old because of this; besides, what can anything new guarantee?" Therefore this is why they think the way certain businessmen think.

Our purpose is to try to assume an attitude of basic justice. This is what it's all about. It is a matter of adopting an attitude of awareness, of serving the principle of loving others, of wanting to give to others in every way possible. To be willing to do that is to truly show that one is full of love [word indistinct]. We will show this with deeds, and I believe it is being shown here that the people are filled with love. [applause]

1856 VICTORY OVER U.S. TO BE CELEBRATED

PA272207 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A news conference at the Government House this afternoon announced the activities that will be held on 14 September to mark the 125th anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, who heads the organizing committee for this anti-interventionist event, said San Jacinto, where poorly armed Nicaraguans fought, was the first victory against U.S. interventionism in Nicaragua.

The celebrations by the previous regime will be replaced by a true popular commemoration of the historic event. Thousands of students will go to San Jacinto farm. (?Tourist) facilities have been built, including a plaza and other installations, and public transportation will be provided.

The organizing committee, which includes the Education and Culture Ministries, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, the Sandinist Youth and the Sandinist People's Army, has prepared a main event for the 14th. This will include the arrival of a torch that will be brought by students from Costa Rica to the Plaza de la Revolucion on the 13th, and which will then be taken on the 14th by youngsters. On that day 3,000 young student militiamen will take an oath in front of the flag in a symbolic commitment of our people with the struggle of (Estrada) and his army.

Following is an excerpt of the statement made this afternoon by Sergio Ramirez: [Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the anti-interventionist traditions of the Nicaraguan People before this historic date of 14 September when the filibusters were defeated [words indistinct] with arms inferior to the modern arms of the filibusters and foreign mercenaries. It was the bravery, decisiveness and courage of the Nicaraguan people that permitted the defeat of the invading filibusters.

Under the same conditions, the people of Nicaragua 125 years later struggled against the dictatorship and also achieved the expulsion of the filibuster Somoza. This is why we think the celebration now of the battle of San Jacinto has a historic, patriotic and anti-interventionist significance. The meaning of this date cannot be twisted; this is a day of the people. This is a day of popular celebration because it was the people, the peasants, who fought the filibusters in 1856, and these are the same humble people who many years later were able to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship. Therefore we want to make a direct link between the events of this date and the concepts of the Sandinist people's revolution. This is why we are emphasizing the importance of the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto. [end recording]

LANICA TO END INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS 1 SEPTEMBER

PA280248 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Lanica will suspend its international flights definitely as of 1 September. This was announced in a statement by Dr (Julio Mora Mena) to the government attorney. Those people who have unused tickets will be reimbursed at any of the Lanica international offices. Here are some explanations for the public:

1. In the process of liquidation of Lanica airline, international flights will definitely be suspended as of 1 September 1981.

2. All tickets issued up to 31 August are considered valid and measures have been taken so they can be used on any other line with international flights.

3. Persons with outstanding Lanica tickets should go to Lanica offices in Central America and Mexico while they are still valid to be reimbursed. In Miami and Los Angeles they should go to the Lacsa counter, where a Lanica representative will attend to them. In New York and San Francisco they will be taken care of at the Nicaraguan consulate.

4. Domestic passenger and cargo services will continue uninterrupted.

GRENADA

BRIEFS

NUTMEG SALES DROP--St Georges, Grenada, 26 Aug (CANA)--Grenada's once lucrative foreign exchange-earning nutmeg industry has been hit hard by recession and increased competition. In a report just released here, the Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association (GCNA), through which all exports are made, said sales have continued to drop. Officials said sales for the first half of 1981, below EC$ 5 million (1 EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.), were disappointing. The report says that as of last 31 December, the losses on sales of nutmeg and second quality mace totalled EC$ 213,000 while the surplus on sales of first quality mace was 193,600. Total sales were 4.3 million and the overall deficit 19.6 million. [By Alister Hughes] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2333 GMT 26 Aug 81 FL]

COCOA PROJECT--St Georges, Grenada, 27 Aug (CANA)--Grenada's minister of agriculture, George Louison, and Canadian High Commissioner to Grenada Alan Roger, signed a memorandum of understanding yesterday relative to a cocoa rehabilitation project to be financed by the Government of Canada. The project, which involves the replanting of 10,000 acres of worn-out cocoa fields at the rate of some 500,000 trees per year, will cost 20 million (EC) dollars (1 EC dollar: 37 cents US). There is also provision for research on pest control and fertilizer interaction. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1808 GMT 27 Aug 81 FL]

JAMAICA

CARIBBEAN MINISTERS TO MEET ON AID PROGRAM

FL271930 Bridgetown CANA in English 1759 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica 27 Aug (CANA)--Foreign ministers from the wider Caribbean are to meet here on 7 September for discussions on development assistance to the region within the framework of the American-sponsored multilateral aid initiative, the Caribbean basin plan, according to the Foreign Ministry here.

The ministry said that this meeting will be preceded by a conference of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) foreign ministers, who will be coming to Kingston at the invitation of the Jamaican foreign minister, Hugh Shearer.

The CARICOM foreign ministers will meet on 4 and 5 September, and their session will follow immediately a 2-day conference of their counterparts in the group's finance ministries.

The finance ministers' meeting was originally scheduled for Guyana, but observers here believe that it was shifted to (?Jamaica) to bring coordination to CARICOM's planning for a common approach to the aid program.

Said the Jamaican Foreign Ministry: "It is clear that the countries in the region need to exchange ideas and coordinate their views on the whole subject if they are to play an effective role in the formulation of such a program. It is this consideration that led ...Minister of Foreign Affairs Hugh Shearer, to issue invitations to his CARICOM colleagues to come to Kingston for such a meeting."

TURKS-CAICOS

MINISTER ON PLANNED RELATIONS WITH CARIBBEAN

FL271355 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat (CANA)--Stafford Missick, minister of trade, development and agriculture in the Turks and Caicos Islands, has said here that his country is committed to the development of closer ties with the eastern Caribbean.

The minister, who is now on an official visit here, told newsmen that there were many areas in which his country could benefit through close cooperation with eastern Caribbean.

Noting that the Turks and Caicos Government felt that it could draw from the expertise of many of the region's institutions, Mr Missick said that in fact discussions have begun with the University of the West Indies as well as the Barbados and Antigua Governments.

He disclosed that his government was seeking training in Barbados for Turks and Caicos' policemen and agricultural assistance in the case of Antigua.

Mr Missick attributed the interest of the Turks and Caicos Islands in regional activity to the election of a new government there.

"We have a different team with a new outlook, and it is this group which is now formulating a new policy," he declared.

When questioned about independence for the islands, the minister said it was not a priority for the new administration at the moment.

At present, the Turks and Caicos Government has set as its development priorities--tourism, agriculture, fisheries, light industries and tax haven facilities, he disclosed.

"We so far have had quite considerable success in attracting interested parties,"he said.

BRAZIL

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ELVIR SIERRA ARRIVES

PY272316 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The Honduran foreign minister, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, arrived today in Brasilia. He was met at the local air force base by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. The Honduran foreign minister will meet with his Brazilian colleague tomorrow. Saraiva Guerreiro will give a luncheon for the visitor tomorrow at Itamaraty. The Honduran foreign minister will give a reception for his Brazilian colleague at 1900 tomorrow at the Honduran Embassy.

CUBA

TROOPS IN ANGOLA TO RESPOND IF ENEMY APPROACHES

PA281245 Paris AFP in Spanish 1210 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Havana, 28 Aug (AFP)--A warning was issued here this morning that Cuban troops in Angola "will go into action using all their resources" if the South African forces approach the lines the Cubans defend.

An offical statement warns: "The racist invaders must end their aggression and withdraw from Angolan territory." It adds: "The government and people of Cuba will not hesitate to be once again at the side of the heroic people of Angola to face a racist and fascist aggression in defense of Angola's independence and territorial integrity."

MERCHANT FLEET TO BE REINFORCED WITH SOVIET HELP

FL272021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Soviet experts in Leningrad are working out the methodological foundations to reinforce Cuba's merchant fleet, which will have new units by 1990, from rescue and passenger ships to oil tankers and container ships. Soviet assistance in this area includes reconstruction of the port of Havana and preliminary work for three piers in the port of Cienfuegos.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN AREA

FL271644 Bridgetown CANA in English 1603 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 27 Aug (CANA)--The Suriname Government has declared its commitment to have the Caribbean declared a zone of peace and condemned recent military developments in the region. A government statement issued after talks with Grenada Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman did not specify the developments, but it appeared to be a reference to U.S. military maneuvers off Puerto Rico. Grenada has protested that this military practice is a trial run for an invasion of its territory--a charge the United States has denied. Mr Whiteman has been visiting socialist countries in the Caribbean seeking support for his government's position.

The Suriname statement also expressed anxiety over the U.S. military move and said "the Government of Suriname shares the aims of the people of this region to declare the Caribbean a peace zone and is of the opinion that these aims may not be weakened by activities, whatsoever these may be." It added that Suriname feels that the United States, in its relations with the Caribbean, must be guided by wisdom and judgment, and it was in America's own interest to support the progressive development of the region.